The hidneys are wo in number, situated at the upper part of the lom surrounded by tat, and consisting or three parts, viz :- The Anterior, the Interior and the

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and con vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The preters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate with out the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily bealth and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

#### GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Fain eccurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to sold stomach and chalky concretions.

#### THE GRAVET.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is sormed and gravel ensues.

#### DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

#### TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bisdder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la'e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist :-

Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most minent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to

using your Extract of Buchu. I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had tound them worthless, and some quite injutious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well. and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I feit much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure

and more satisfactory to me. I AM NOW ABLE TO BEPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS. I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTES, AND

knowing that I would be of greater value to you and

FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK. Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, be refers to the following sentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor. Penna. Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia. Hon.J. C. K. NOX. Judge, Philadelphia, Hon.J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia, Hon. D. B. POBTER, ex-Governor, Penna. Mon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. E. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court. Hon. G. W. WOOD WARD, Judge, Palladelphia, Hon. W. A. POBTER, Philadelphia. Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington. And many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St. PHILADELPHIA.

, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

WARE OF COUNTERPEITS! . 78.

#### THE STORM.

Details of the Total Wreck of the Steamer Commodore, on Long Island Sound-Miraculous Preservation of the Passengers and Crew-Only One Life Believed to be Lost-Description of the Incidents of the Frightful Gale, Etc. From the New York papers of to-day,

The Sound steamer Commodore, of the Stonington line, left her pier in New York, for New London, at the usual hour, 4 P. M., Thursday. A high wind and a disagreeable snow storm were prevailing at the time, and as darkness approached, the weather became more unpropitious, and betokened a dangerous trip.

became more ungropitious, and betokened a dangerous trip.

Nothing, however, beyond the ordinary events
which occur in a severe s orm, was experienced till
the steamer neared Cornfield Lightship, at 10 P. M.,
when she was struck by a terrific gale of wind on
her starboard bow, which had the effect to stave in
a portion of her lower works, crush in her bulkheads, sweep away a smoke-stack, and wash overboard a considerable quantity of freight stored on
the decks.

Cautain Curtis, in command of the steams.

Captain Curtis, in command of the steamer, comprehending the perilous polition she was in, immediately made an effort to head her round to the wind, which was blowing flercely from the west, but only partially succeeded, although six men were sta-tioned at the wheel. The more vigorous the efforts to manage the vessel, the more uncontrollable she

From the fact, also, of the fires of one of the boilers having been extinguished by a heavy sea, which dashed in on the weather side, the propelling power of the vessel was seriously lessened, and it was at last decided to keep her head to the wind as much as possible, and trust to fate for the rest. When first struck by the gale, the Commodore was within about eight miles from Horton's Point on the Long lained side.

about eight miles from Borton's Point on the Long Island side.

Drifting for two and a half hours, she came within sight of the Hor'on Point light. She continued to drift towards the shore, and after another two hours of anxiety and suspense to those on board she rode over a sand bar, and finally went aground about a stone's throw from the beach. Means were then taken to get the passengers ashore. A boat was lowered and manned by passengers and some of the crew, who succeeded in effecting a landing.

Unfortunately, however, they did not take the precaution to provide themselves with a rope with which to attach the boat to the steamer, consequently much time, was lost, and no little danger hazarded by another party of three men who left the steamer in a gig to secure and bring back the boat which had already reached the beach.

In connection with this affair of the boat, it is asserted that out of the eight men who went with it to the shore, only three of the number consented to return to the steamer and afford assistance to those remaining on board. Some of the number

those remaining on board. Some of the number who refused to return were discovered in the little village of Hermitage, enjoying a good supper at the time they should have been exerting their u most efforts to rescue their less fortunate companions.

After much hard labor on the part of the officers of the steamer, a rope was adjusted to each end of

the boat, and communication established with the shore. The ladies and children were first landed, after them the men. Captain Curtis was the last

man to leave the wreck.

The passengers, over one bundred in number, including twenty ladies, and the officers and crew, numbering between twenty-five and thirty, were well provided for by the citizens of Hermitage. At 10 A. M. most of them took the cars at Southold Station, on the Long Island Railroad, and came to this city, arriving here at 8 P. M. None of the passengers had any baggage with them, and very few were even fortunate enough to bring away so much as a carpet-bag. as a carpet-bag.

It is stated by a passenger that he saw one man leap overboard. He was personally acquainted with him, and believes that, inasmuch as he did not see him after that moment, he was drowned. This is the only instance of reported loss of life. Captain Buddington an experienced seafaring man, and a resident of New London, had his feet and hands badly trost-bitten.

As has been before observed, the list of passengers was not large. The freight was also light. Had the steamer been heavily aden, it is thought the disaster would have unavoidably involved a serious loss of life. THER PARTICULARS.

Among the passengers were Mr. I. S. Day, President of the line; Mr. James R. Palmer, Treasurer of the Stonington and Providence Railroad; and Mr. F. D. Noyes. Secretary of the same road. It is due to these gentlemen to remark that they did all in their power to aid in providing for the wants of the passengers after their arrival on shore. Mr. Day lost no time in sending a despatch to this cut. Day lost no time in sending a despatch to this city, asking that a steamer should be sent down imme-

asking that a steamer should be sent down immediately to the wreck.

The vessel itself will prove a total wreck. A portion of the freight may possibly be saved, although present indications do not favor that result. When the passengers left the beach, loose freight could be

Every one will perceive how narrowly the human beings on board the steamer escaped with their lives, when it is known that on either side of the point where she grounded, at the short distance of a mile and a half, he beds of dangerous rocks. DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Commodore was 205 feet in length, and 1100 tons burden. She was valued at \$100.000, and was insured for \$80 000 in New York and Boston offices, the larger portion of the risks being in Boston.

She was built in New York about fifteen years ago by Mr. Ludger, and for some years ran between New York and Albany. She then took her place in the Stonington line. Lately she was thoroughly overhauled, and took the place of the Plymouth Rock, which vessel was laid up for repairs. She had on board a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$100,000.

# CASUALTIES,

Fatal Machinery Accident in Newark. Fatal Machinery Accident in Newark.

On Thursday atternoon a man named Benjamin Watson, a tinemith in the employ of Anderson & Asman, at No. 170 Market street, Newark, was engaged in repairing some gaspipes in Moore & Seeley's hat factory, on Railroad avenue, when his clothes were by some means caught in the belting, and in a moment the unfortunate man was whirled about a shalt and thrown upon the floor, one of his legs being torn completely from his body, his ribs crushed, his other leg broken in two places, and his body bruised and lacerated allover. The poor iellow in this shattered condition lived two nours, retaining his conscions. condition lived two nours, retaining his conscious-ness to the last. After his decease he was removed to his home, next to the canal, in Washington street. He was thirty-one years of age. He leaves a wife and child.

Three Boys Drowned Near New Bruns-wick, N. J. On Wednesday, the 26th inst., three boys were drowned at two different skating ponds near New Brunswick. Two of them, Wilhe and James Str, ker, were skating on a mill-pond near Middletown, and, one of them breaking through the ace, the other came to his aid, when he also breke in, and the two brothers drowned together. The third lad, Thomas Carr, who was the son of a widow, was skating on Aiken's fish pend, near the city, when he broke through, and was drowned before aid could be extended to him.

Death by Poison in Brooklyn. A lady named Mrs Henry, residing in Nassau street, died yestesday morning, in great agony, from the effects of a dose of corresive sublimate accidentally administered by her mother, who mistock the bottle containing the poison for one containing medicine. Coroner Lynch was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Snow Storm on the Shore of Lake Erie.— The Buffale and Erie Railroad Company has been greatly embarrassed by the late snow storm, but the trains were all running regularly storm, but the trains were all running regularly again on Monday. Large quantities of snow fell, and the wind blew it into the track in many places to the depth of twelve feet, and after the track had been opened it would be filled again by the gale. The snow-plough was sometimes useless, so deep and so solid had the snow been packed. Hand labor with shovels had to be resorted to in many places, and the snow was carried a considerable distance. This was one carried a considerable distance. This was one of the worst storms for the railroad of many years.—Rochester Union, Wednesday.

Is She a Fenian Cruiser !- The Washington Government has been informed by Sir Frederick Bruce that the English man-of-war Bolivar. while at Laguayra, was taken possession of by her crew, and had cleared for parts unknown. Efforts will be mude to detain her should she visit American waters.

#### STRANGE STORY OF A CONVICT.

His Body Literally a Needle-Cushion-Needles Driven into Him by Thieves and Counterfeiters.

The Warren (O.) Chronicle of December 26 has the following strange story:—Ed. Day, colored, convicted of burglary at the last term of the Court, was taken last week to the penitentiary, making his third term at that institution. He seems to be an incorrigible fellow, but claims to have been more sinned against than sinning. He claims to be the victim of a merci-less set of persecutors—an organized band of threves and counterfeiters.

Our readers will remember that we lately

published two instances in which surgeons extracted needles from Day's neck and breast, while in jail awaiting his trial. Four large button needles were cut out of his person, and the surgeons say he has a great many more—per-haps filty—in different parts of his body. But as the needles do not seriously affect him, except when they work to some especially sensitive part, he does not like to have the surgoons operate on him. We were present on one occasion when he was being examined by a surgeon, and it was easy to observe the locality of

needles in his face and neck. When first asked how they came to be in him, he obstinately refused to tell; but taking sics, and thinking, perhaps, he had not long to live, he yielded to frequent persuasions to divulge his secret, under condition that it should not be made public until he was out of the way of this persecutors. He claims that his principal business has been to discover the schemes and ras-calities of certain parties, and then to black-mail them to keep him from divulging. Some eight or ten years since the Treasurer's office in Ashtabula county was robbed. Day claims be was made cognizant of the robbery, and em-ployed to carry several thousand dollars to a certain party, but instead of doing so he approprinted the money to his own use. This so in-censed his confederates that they determined to

He was taken and bound, and while in this helpless condition hot needles were forced into his flesh, and he was forced to swear eternal his flesh, and be was forced to swear eternal secrecy, under penalty of suffering a like punishment if he did not keep his promise. Two years ago last summer a party of counterfeiters in this place endeavored to engage him to do some work for them. (Day is a tolerable engraver.) After finding out their plans he retused to do the work, but told them he wanted several hundred dollars hush-money. One night he was decoved into a place on Main street, knocked down, manacled, and carried to a certain point on a back street, and put to tortures. tain point on a back street, and put to tortures that would shame the cruelties of the Spanish

One plan was to tickle the soles of his feet until he would taint under the excruciating agony. he would aint under the excruciating agony. After somewhat reviving, red-hot needles were driven in his body, legs, arms, and cheeks. He says he knows the parties, but is afraid to make their names public. How much truth there may be in his story, we will not pretend to say! The fact that his body is literally a needle cushion! leads to the inference that some forcible means were probably used to place them there.

This strange story of cruelty and wickedness is hard to believe as having occurred in these days, yet there are certain circumstances that degree corroborate his statements. Had a sharp, discreet detective obtained the confidence of Day, he might have learned much that would have aided in unearthing gangs of thieves and their nefarious schemes. We have no doubt there are many men at large who are as deserving, to say the least, of Day's fate as sideserving, to say the least, of Day's late as himself. Although he is probably a thief him-self, he is a sort of Ishmaelite among them, be cause of his black-mail levies upon them. He says he met several members of the gang in the Penitentiary, and that he was not free from their bate and persecutions even there, and that the prison-keepers were at a loss to know why he was concerned in so many quarrels with the

He did not dare tell them, because he did not suppose he would be believed. He is more than ordinarily sharp; has a good common education, and read law for a while with John M. Langston, of Oberlin. He is a good penmau, and says counterfeiters used him to imitate signatures to their bills. He learned the art of engraving, no doubt, to make his services more valuable in the counterfeiting business. When arraigned before the bar for his late sentence, he made a short speech in his defense, in which some points were made with considerable ability. His attorney, however, did not con-sider his case defensible, the proof of his having committed burglary being too positive to be evaded. He goes to the Penitentiary for three years, but he told the jailor before he left there he did not expect to live through the to render it desirable to him.

# NEGROES EXECUTED IN NORTH CAROLINA

A Shocking Scene-The Rope About the Neck of One of the Victims Slips, and he Struggles Horribly for Half an Hour, From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Dec. 22.

The Sheriff of this county executed yesterday Lewis Williams and Augustus Williams, freed-men, convicted of highway robbery, and sen-tenced to death at the last term of the Superior Court. The execution was attended by a large concourse of persons, both white and colored a larger number than ever has been known to attend an execution here. The condemned were taken from the jail shortly after 10 o'clock, and conveyed to the place of execution in the suburbs, under the escort and guard of a squad of soldiers of Company D, 8th United States Regulars. The prisoners were attended by the Rev. J. C. Thomas, who offered every consolation and hope for the relief of their souls. Arrived at the place of execution, they were as calm and collected as could be expected of those about to face death, and from the scaffold made an address to the large assemblage of persons. They both strongly protested their innocence of the crime of which they were convicted, and expressed a hope of peace hereafter.
At about half-past eleven o'clock the fatal cord
attached to the prop was pulled, and two
dangling, struggling forms were suspended in
the air. Lewis Williams died almost instantly and with scarcely a struggle, but the fatal rope attached to the neck of Augustus became mis-placed in the fall, and gave rise to horrible sufferings, which were plainly indicated by the fearful and maddening struggles he made. In about half an hour he, too, had ceased to struggle, and the crowd dispersed, awfully impressed with the horrible scene.

The execution proceeded with the utmost quiet, no disturbance or attempt at rescue having

# STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer "Fashion" on the Lower M.ssissippi-Sixty Live Reported Lost.

New ORLEANS, December 28.— The segmer Fashion, one of the regular line of coast vergets plying between this city and Vicksburg, we will last night about twelve miles above Baton by The number of lives lost will probably the as high as sixty. The captain and other officer, of the vessel were saved. Her cargo consisted of 2600 bales of cotton, which was all consumed. The names of the killed and wounded have not yet been ascertained.

The Fashion has been plying in the coast trade along the lower Mississippi since early in 1865, and, although people were wary of patronizing her on account of the tubular boilers with which she was supplied, no accident of note has herototre befallen her. She was one of the fastest and finest steamers on the river, and was usually crowded with passengers. Mar. Police Cold March 12 Marc

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival in New Orleans-Reception on the Route by General Beaureguard, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—The Congressional excursionsis, escorted by several of the citizens of Memphis, departed on the regular train of the Mississippi and Tennessee Raurona, and on arriving at inton were met by General P. T. Beauregard, Plesident of the New Orleans and Jackson Rail-

The General declared that he was in favor of a consolidated Government, as the war had settled the question of State rights, and that if it was in his

the question of State rights, and that if it was in his power he would not restore the institution of slavery. In saying this he believed he expressed the sentiments of the fighting men of the South, the impression made by the General was most favorable on all the members of the party.

At Magnoila the company was provided with a sumptnous dinner, and were welcomed in speeches full of union sentiments by Judge Roselius, of New Orleans Times. Speeches in response to toasts were made by several members of the party, and were loudly appleaded. At the depot here the party were waited for by Mayor Monroe and the Common Council, and accompanied to the St. Louis Hotel, where a grand dinner was given. To-morrow they will have a formal reception, and then depart for the North.

# THE FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Report of Commissioner Howard. Certain counties in Maryland have hedged them-selves in with a barbarism of which we have read in stories of China. In famous old Anno Arundel tooy are still cruci enough to convict a negro or homicide for not allowing himself to be shot; to tear children away from their mothers, and sell them into ap-prenticeship by the hundred; to deny colored men all rights to restify; and to sell them into slavery whenever larceny can be proved against them on a white man's cell.

white man's oath.

In Calvert county, too, the old traders in fiesh and blood have been bartering away apprentices by the thousand. It is no wonder that the Freedmen's Commissioner for the Maryland and Virginia district, whose report we publish to-day, complains earnestly of these things. Maryland is full of cases of silent outrage which make no appearance in statistics, but six hundred apprenticeships in one county suggest a wider range of evils than can be contained in the boundaries of Maryland alone. The freedmen, in their ignorance of the law, can have little help against the vast machinery that is used to oppress them; and we quite agree with Brigadier-General Howard that unless they are a'ded by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Civil rights bill will hardly be operative, since Virginia and Maryland judges dare to disobey it in every particular.

be operative, since Virginia and Maryland judges dare to disobey it in every particular.

All the real justice administered to the freedmen within the district of Commissioner Howard has, with few exceptions, come from the Freedmen's Bureau of the United States Army. The miscries which the colored loyalists of the South thus suffer from being dealed the commonest rights, ought to be as plain to Congress as an open scroll. It is equally plain that justice in the South is as much a farce to the whites as it is a tragedy to the placks.—

New York Tribuns.

#### Quack Doctors—A Woman Killed, and a Man Loses an Eye. Hilledale, Mich. (December 21st), Correspondence of

the Detroit Press.
A case of malpractice occurred here yesterday morning, which resulted rather seriously to both parties—the death of the patient and the arrest and imprisonment of the physician. The facts, as I learn them, are these:—A few days ago two travelling physicians came here from New York State, and stopped at the Hillsdale Exchange. One of them, Dr. Morgan, claimed to be an "eye doctor," and the other, Dr. W. H. L. Moran, a "cancer doctor." A Mrs. Ruggles, of this place, employed Dr. Moran to kill a cancer for her, the doctor telling her that he cancer for her, the doctor telling her that he would forfeit five hundred dollars if he did not kill and remove it within five days. The plan adopted was the application of a paster to eat the cancer, and the pain being very intense and severe, the doctor commenced giving the patient morphine and laudanum to altay it. Within thirty-six hours from the time he made the first application his petient was a corner. The doctor application, his patient was a corpse. The doctor admits that he gave her eight grains of mor-phine and two ounces of laudanum. Physicians say here that it is enough to kill three or four

persons. Dr. Moran immediately left town, but was followed by Deputy Sheriff Ripley, who brought him back, and lodged him in jail. The partner of Dr. Moran (the aforesaid Dr. Morgan) has had but little better success. Dr. Morgan found a patient in Mr. John Baker, who resides near him, and undertook to remove a wart from a corner of Mr. Baker's eye; the result was the total destruction of the sight.

# Death of the Fire King.

Sig. Buono Core, the celebrated "Fire King." was burned to death, at Dieppe, recently. He had got up an entertainment with the enticing title of Lucifer in the Jaws of Hell, and a huge crowd rushed to the casino to see the performance. At the appointed time a great pile of wood, saturated with turpentine, was lighted, and the performer, clad in a fantastic fire-proof suit, and holding a huge fork in his hand, walked through the flames, stirring up the wood as he wert. Encouraged by the applause of the spectators, he entered a second time; but the wind having risen, the wood had begun to flame higher than before he lost his way, and burning faggots which formed the vault over his head fell in. He staggered under the weight and went down; he rose and came to the ground. and finally managed to get out of the flames; but after making a few steps he fell a third time, almost suffocated. Immediately attention was paid to him, but his body was covered with severe burns. He was taken to the hospital, but before he had arrived there death had

#### Special Counsel of the United States. Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, formerly Chief Justice of Vermont, who has been appointed special counsel for the United States to take charge of the suits now pending against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and other Rebel agents abroad, had an interview with the President on Thursday. Chief Justice Redfield was elected for fifteen or twenty consecutive years Chief Justice of Vermont. Judge Redüeld is one of the ablest jurists in New England, and will represent the American bar abroad with distinguished credit to himself and the Government.

Sad Accident-Death of Ex-Mayor Scranton of New Haven.

New Haven, December 29.—Ex-Mayor E. C. Scranton, of this city, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by the 6 o'clock train from South Norwalk this morning. The engines and cars of the road have been ordered to be draped in morning. The sad event has cast a heavy gloom over the entire city, where the deceased

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 29.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 105; Canton Company, 47; Eric, 67; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern 82; New York Central, 110; Illinois Central, 118; Cumberland preferred, 80; Missouri 6s 92; Five-twenties of 1862, 105; of 1864, 104; of 1865, 105; new do., 107; Ten-forties, 99; Seventhirties, 104; Sterling Exchange, 109; Gold, 133;—has been as high as 184;. Governments are strong.

New York December 29.—Cotton firm at 33; 36c. for upland middings. Flour dull; State and Ohio unchanged; 3000 bbls sold; State, \$8 60@ 12 10; Ohio, \$11 10@13 60; Western, \$8 50@13 50; Southern, \$11 10@17. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corndall; quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard and Whisky dull.

Baltimore, December 29.—Flour quiet. South-

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour quiet. Southern firm. Wheat firm. Corn firm at 97c @81 Oats dull at 67@68c. Seeds heavy. Flaxseed, \$2.70@2.75. Cloverseed, \$8.28.12j. Sugar mactive and declining. Coffee very dull. Provisions inactive and nominal. Whisky dull and depressed.

# THIRD EDITION

### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, December 29. Fictitious Representations of the President's Position.

Sundry statements have recently found their way into print purporting to be reports of interviews by various individuals with the President on political topics. It must be evident to every intelligent person that so soon after the issuance of his Annual Message to Congress, the President would not seek to send to the country contradictory sentiments through the medium of individuals; but there is authority for saying that the interview as reported between him and Representative Eggleston, as well as the other with a Mr. Wetherby, of South Carolina, are both fictitious representations of the President's position, and calculated to misrepresent him with the people. Both of these interviews were brief, and 'he conversation occurring was of the most ordinary commonplace character. In neither instance did the President express any other sentiments on poltical subjects than those he has heretofore steadily maintained.

#### The Reconstruction Question.

Soon after the reassembling of Congress a vigorous effort will be made to commit the two Houses in securing the admission of any single Southern State, or any number of them which shall accept the Constitutional amendment. Some of the Representatives of the South assert that this proposition as a finality has never been made by Congress, and there is a growing desire that it shall be made as early after the recess as

Advices received last evening from a number of prominent politicians at the South, are entirely unanimous in the assertion! that it is the fixed determination of the Southern States to continue in their present passive political condition, rejecting not only the Constitutional amendment of last session of Congress, but also all other amendments that would deprive them of, or deny them, their alleged rights as members of the Union.

Reception at the White House on New Year's Day. There is official authority for stating that at 11 o'clock A. M., January 1, 1867, the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Claims. At 11.30 o'clock the officers received. The reception of citizens will com-

of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps will be mence at 12 o'clock M., at which time the gates of the inclosure will be opened, and will terminate at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies will be received. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the east gate. The custom of New Year's receptions will be more generally observed in Washington on the 1st of January next than heretofore. The Secretary of State will not

# FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE "AUGTRALASIAN" AT NEW YORK.

New York, December 29.—The steamer Australasian, which has been stormbound in Lower Bay a couple of days, reached her dock at an early hour this morning. She brings advices to

The Queen had subscribed £200 for the relief

of the sufferers by the colliery explosions. No more Fenian arrests had been made, and the alarm was rapidly subsiding. France.

The United States had brought action against M. Arman for the restitution of 2,280,000 francs, which it claims as the price paid by Confede

The French police had seized copies of a proclamation, said to emanate from General Prim, calling on the people of Spain to rise and The following is a copy of a despatch from Marshal Bazaine: -

Marshal Bazaine: —

"Crry of Mexico, December 3—The Emperor Maximilian is still in Mexico, and has not come to any decision with respect to his future movements. The evacuation of Mexico requiring to be completed by the month of March, is urgent, and the transports should arrive without delay. The mission of Minister Campbell and General Sherman arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th of November, and left on the 3d December. The members of the mission appear to be animated by sentiments of the most conclinatory character."

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, December 15—The official quotations for Cotton, by the Brokers' Circular, are as follows:

Provisions—Beef and Pork are dull and lower.
Bacon steady. Lard is in better inquiry, but holders are pressing sales. Cheese is less active, but fine qualities maintain full prices. Butter is dull. American Tallow, 44s 6d @45s. 6d. P cwt.

Shipping Intelligence. Arrived from Philadelphia—Shine Brazillian and Roumaine, at Falmouth; ship Jacob Hatseldt, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Baltimore — Ship Rumboldt, at Bremen; ship Laura, at Texel
Mem.—The ship Jenry, from Bremen, for New
York had put back.

A Petition to Congress to Split the Territory of Idaho.

San Francisco, December 2s.—An Idaho despatch says that memorials to Congress for the division of that Territory will probably pass the Legislature. The proposed name of the new Territory is Columbia.

# Sympathy for the Cretans. POSTON, December 29.—An informal meeting of gentlemen was held last evening, and a committee appointed to take measures in aid of the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks.

Shipment of Specie. NEW YORK, December 29.—The following is the specie shipment for Europe to-day:—The St. Laurent takes out \$460,000; the Deutsch-land takes out \$195,000; and the City of Boston takes out none takes out none.

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

# Havana Steamer Aground-Withdrawal of Suit Against the Old Police Board, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Baltimone, December 29 .- The steamer Liberty, of the Havans and New Orleans line, which arrived here at midnight on Thursday, after getting into the harbor was floated by heavy winds to the middle grounds, a short distance out, and got aground from the low tide. The passengers and freight were landed safely, and it is hoped the boat will be gotten off to-day with slight injury.

The new Police Commissioners have with-drawn the suits for damages for false impri-sonment against Judge Bond and the old Police Board. Sheriff Thompson, however, refuses to do so, and persists in the prosecution. We have considerable ice in the harbor, and the weather is in ensely coid.

#### From Fortress Monroe.

Vontress Monnoe, December 28.—Captain Luce, of the ship Laurens, from Call 20, report the toilowing vessels in that porton the 12th of Septenber, in addition to the others before reported:—Ships Louisa Walsh, loading for Gibraltar: Charlotte White, for Hamburg; William B. Dinsmore, for Falmouth, England; Assyria, for Hamburg; Europa, for Gibraltar; and Speedwell and Virginia for other European ports. They were all loading with guano.

The ship Rangoon, before reported as ashore on Chirottesus Shoals is American built sail.

on Chincoteague Shoals, is American built, sailing under English colors. The captain has arrived at Noriolk, and reported the fact to Captain Willett Matts, of the Board of Underwriters, who engaged the services of Mesers. B. writers, who engaged the services of Mesers. B. & J. Baker, the wrecking firm at Norfolk, who started for the wreck. It was thought the ship could be got off very easily, but the recent heavy storms may have prevented the commencement of operations.

In Hampton Roads the weather has been very severe, with rain alternating with sleet and snow. The Rangoon, at the latest date, laid easy, and the wind now blowing from the west-

ward, will have the effect of making the sea smooth off shore. The prospects are very favor-able for getting her off, if she has not, before this, gone to pieces. The Rangoon is from the East Indies, bound to New York. The manner of her getting ashore is so far a matter of mys-tery. The Chincoteague light, in the vicinity of the shoals, can be seen off the coast for many miles, and soundings are obtained a long dis-

The steamer Eutaw, from Wilmington, North Carolina, bound to Baltimore, which put into Norfolk for coal, has arrived here, and is await-ing an abatement of the weather.

### Shocking Suicide.

HARTFORD, December 29 .- Early last evening, Lieutenant Welles, son of Tnaddeus Welles, of Glastonbury, shot himself through the head with a pistol, in his father's study. He entered the room with a pistol in his haud, threw his left arm around his father's neck, kissed him, exclaiming "Farewell," and putting the pistol to his right temple, fired, the ball passing through his head.

Lieutenant Welles was highly esteemed, and was sold two by the same of the same

was only twenty-four years of age. He gained his rank in the regular army. The deep melancholy produced by the death of his brother, last summer, by the explosion of an engine at Mare Island, California, is believed to have been the cause of the rash act.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRESGRAPH, Saturday, December 29, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government 65 5-20s sold at 107%, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 39% was bid for 10-40s; 110% for 6s of 1881; 104% for June and August 7-30s; and 105% for old 5-20s. City loans were rather dult; the new saue sold at

99] @994, no change, and old do. at 95, a decline 

ley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 29½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. . estonville sold at 14½ @14½, a slight advance; Thirteenth and Fifteerth at 19½, no change; and Germantown at 30½, no change. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Chesnat and Walcut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 284 for Girard College; and

Green and Colado.

Self for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133; 11 A. M.,

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133; 11 A. M.,

134½; 12 M., 133½; 1 P. M., 133½, an advance of

j on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. | FIRST BOARD | Section | -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1334

Change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1834 @1344; Silver is and is, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 154; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 104; do., August, 1865, 94; do., September, 1865, 94; do., October, 1865, 84.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, December 29,-The receipts of Flour are tight, and prices firm, as the stock here does not exceed 91,000 bbls. There is no demand except for the nome consumers, who purchased only a for the home consumers, who purchased only a few bundred barrels for immediate use at \$8@8.75 p bbl, for superfine; \$9@10.50 for extras; \$11.20@15 for Northwestern tamily; \$12.2014 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14.50@16 for rancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.25 p bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Wheat is entirely confined to prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 2000 bush, good and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.90@8-10; and a small lot of California at \$3.30; white ranges from \$3.30@3.40. Rye is held at \$1.30@1.25. In Corn, no change to notice. Sales of new velow at \$6@96c, and old do. at \$1.16. Oats move s'owly, with sales of 2000 bush, at \$7.058c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at \$8.09.56 p 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from \$8.25 to \$3.75. Flaxseed is taken on strival at \$2.90@8.

Whisky is dull, and pric s are entirely nominal.

ONE DAY FOR THE POOR,—
OAKDALE SKATING PARK.
on the line of the Fourth and Eighth sireef Cars north.
The proprietor of this fine Skating Park has generously offered the whole receipts of MONDAY, the Sist instant for the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF PHILADELPHIA, under the direction of the UNION RENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. Tickets at the Office, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM BUTCH.

BENJAMIN ORNE,
THOMAS LATIMER.

Committee.

I have been all of Little days for all inca